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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Senate has decided to vote on the Paris peace treaty Monday, February 6th; opposing Senators made no objection. —— John Sherman expresses himself forcibly against expansion. —— In the House, yesterday, debate was resumed on the Army Reorganization bill; Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, spoke in opposition to the bill and against the acquisition of the Philippine islands. —— Nathan B. Scott elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of West Virginia. —— The court martial of Gen. Eagan began yesterday; Eagan pleaded "not guilty" to the charges. —— Quay received 104 votes on the ballot for U. S. Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature; necessary to a choice, 118. —— The State Department at Washington will take no official notice of the communication from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative. —— No advices received from Gen. Otis yesterday. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call rather firmer at 2½@3 per cent.; cotton steady; middling uplands 6⅝c; flour was more active and stronger again; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red 83½c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 46⅝c; rosin dull; spirits turpentine quiet at 42½@43c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 44 deg.; 8 P. M., 56 deg.; maximum, 52 deg.; minimum, 42 deg.; mean, 47 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.81.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 6.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—For North Carolina—Fair; light variable winds.

Port Almanac---Jan. 26.

Sun Rises	7.08 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.18 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 10 M.
High Water at Southport	7.41 A. M.
High Water Wilmington	10.11 A. M.

The Dowager Empress of China is said to be a good wrestler. As an evidence of this she downed the young Emperor and Li Hung Chang easy enough.

Herr Krupp ought to pay the expenses of the Kaiser's visit to the Sultan of Turkey. He took models of Krupp's big guns with him, and the result was an order for 162.

The English-American Thread Trust made a net profit last year of $7,000,000. They will probably stick to that English-American alliance, if it is held together by a thread.

The Chinese consider the present of a coffin a most appropriate one. It would be a most appropriate one to some of our "statesmen" if they would consent to get into it, and stay there.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. People who are fond of giraffe and hippopotimi pets can now, it is said, buy them for much less since General Kitchener has opened the Soudan to trade.

Most of the theatres in Paries are so infested with fleas that some one recommends driving a flock of sheep into them every evening before the performance begins, as they do in some Spanish cities. That's a nice way to treat sheep.

The State of Texas doesn't give her Solons any excuse for not reading the papers, for she subscribes for five daily paper, for each one and allows him to pick. Perhaps she thinks this is a good way to keep them occupied as well as informed and out of mischief.

The typhoid baccillus doesn't mind the weather, but proceeds with business regardless of the temperature. There are said to be over 800 cases of typhoid in Dawson City, where the mercury at this season seldom creeps above zero, and generally is away down below it.

Competition is the life of trade, but the people of Suffolk, Va., are having a competition out of the ordinary line, for the doctors have got to competing in vaccination and some of them have put the price down as low as ten cents. Now if the whole town doesn't get vaccinated it is because they do not enjoy that kind of thing.

The New York Tribune *Almanac and Political Register* is useful for any one, but especially so to those who take interest in political matters, as it makes a special feature of State and national platforms, and of tabulated election returns, showing the results in every State. But in addition to this the Almanac for 1899 contains a large amount of other valuable matter, including a condensed history of the war with Spain.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The spirits turpentine market was firm yesterday at 39½ to 40 cents. There were, however, no sales as sellers refused the market price. Forty one casks were received.

— Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 5⅞ cents for middling. There were receipts of 715 bales, most of which was brought in by the W. & W. and W. C. & A. railroads.

— There were no sellers of rosin yesterday at 90 cents for strained and 95 cents for good strained. Only 247 barrels were received, 185 of which were brought down on the C. F. & Y. V., R. R.

— Contractor Hanna and force of hands are making rapid progress on the repairs to the interior of the Mayor's office. The Mayor has temporary quarters in the room of the Board of Audit and Finance.

— Justice Bornemann had five cases before his court yesterday. One of the offenders, Harry Williams, for firing a pistol in the city limits, was fined $10 and costs. In the other cases judgment was suspended.

— It is expected that Dr. Charles P. Bolles, the newly elected Superintendent of the City Hospital will arrive here from New York and enter upon the duties of the position between the first and tenth of February.

— "Karve dat Possum," is the caption of an invitation received by the horse editor of the STAR to attend a "Possum Fry, Persimmon Beer and Potato Roast" to be given by the Maxton Guards to-night. Sorry we can't be with you, boys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'Connor—For sale.
Mercer & Evans—Good shoes.
W. B. Cooper—Pure German kainit.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For Rent—Good office apartment.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Justice Fowler Tried Several Interesting Cases Yesterday—Tobacco Thieves Bound Over to Court.

Chas. Dixon and Philip James, the negroes arrested on suspicion by Constable Sheehan Monday, were tried by Justice Fowler yesterday morning and were each committed to jail in default of $100 justified bond for their appearance at the March term of Criminal Court.

It will be remembered that the negroes were found in possession of a small box of tobacco, which they were unable to account for, and that subsequently the tobacco was pretty substantially identified as the property of Mr. D. L. Gore.

The negroes plead not guilty to the charge but at the conclusion of the investigation yesterday each one made a statement criminating the other. James testified that Dixon on several occasion had slipped into the front of Mr. Gore's store on Water street in the day time and had taken various articles and offered them for sale to retail merchants in different parts of the city. Dixon also testified the same as to James.

Both confessed to having served terms in the penitentiary, the James negro for perjury and Dixon for larceny.

Chas. Dixon was also held in the sum of $50 for carrying concealed weapons—a dirk found on his person by Constable Sheehan when he was placed in jail.

Besides these cases, Justice Fowler tried Walter Morris, a colored bootblack, for the larceny of a foot box from Thomas Hawkins, also a bootblack. The prosecution was adjudged malicious and the plaintiff was placed in jail in default of payment of costs in the case. The defendant was represented by Herbert McClammy, Esq.

Laura Lenox was adjudged not guilty of false pretence in a case in which it was alleged that she had given a mortgage on property which she did not own. She was dismissed.

Jno. B. Risley was placed under a bond of $100 to keep the peace upon an affidavit made by J. B. Hewlett.

GRACE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Concluded Election of Officers at Special Meeting Last Night—A Reception.

At a special meeting of Grace Epworth League held in the lecture rooms of the church last night, the election of officers which was left unfinished at the last business meeting was concluded.

The following is a list of offcers as elected for the ensuing term:

President— Mr. Jno. Frank.

1st Vice President—Dr. W. C. Galloway.

2nd Vice President—Mrs. W. F. Corbett.

3rd Vice President—Miss. Mamie Alderman.

Secretary—Mr. J. E. Lewis.

Treasurer—Miss. Ida Hankins.

Organist—Miss. Henrietta Shephard.

A reception will be given the league at the hospitable home of Col. Roger Moore on Chesnut street, next Thursday evening, February 2nd.

No other business other than that of the usual routine, was transacted last night and the league adjourned.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

IMPORTANT MEETING

Wilmington Chamber of Commerce in Special Session Yesterday Afternoon.

THE TELEPHONE PROPOSITION

Will Not Purchase Inter-State Exchange. Movement for Free Ferry Across Cape Fear River—Several Committees Appointed.

A goodly number of Wilmington's leading business men responded to the call of President James H. Chadbourn, Jr., of the Chamber of Commerce, and assembled in MacRae Hall, the rendezvous of that organization, yesterday at 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of holding a special meeting to consider several matters of vital importance to the city's commercial weal.

Among the most important matters considered were the report of a special committee on the investigation of the proposal of the Inter-State Telephone Company to sell the Wilmington Exchange to citizens as a co operative company; the discussion of several bills pending or to be introduced into the General Assembly; the advisability and means of buying out the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company and establishing a free ferry and the appointment of various committees.

President Chadbourn called the Chamber to order about 3.45 o'clock, stating as an apology that he had been engaged with a gentleman here from the North prospecting with a view to establishing a very important and extensive manufactory in the city. He added that there is every indication that the manufactory will be established. He announced the character of the enterprise and name of the promoter, requesting, at the same time, that for prudential reasons general publicity be not given to the matter. Of course the Chamber heartily excused the president for the delay in convening the session.

The first business was the hearing of a report, through Mr. D. L. Gore, from the special committee appointed to investigate the proposition by Manager Simmons of the Inter-State Telephone Company, that citizens of Wilmington, as a co-operative company, purchase the city exchange at a cost of $30,000. The report is as follows, to-wit:

To the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce:

Your committee appointed to investigate the proposition for the purchase of the Inter-State Telephone Exchange in Wilmington reports that they have failed to obtain such information respecting the value and maintenance of the plant as would justify the acceptance of the proposal.

Signed D. L. GORE,
C. C. BROWN,
THOS. BAGLEY,
J. ALLEN TAYLOR,
W. H. SPRUNT.

The report was on motion received and adopted. Pending action, however, there was a general discussion of the matter, all the participants in which expressed themselves as opposed to the proposed deal. The adoption of the report closes the investigation by the Chamber.

A letter from Mr. J. W. Norwood, of the Atlantic National Bank, calling the attention of the Chamber to a bill now pending in the lower house of the United States Congress was read. The bill referred to is "To Increase the Efficiency of the Foreign Service of the United States and Provide for the Re-organization of the Consular Service," and is House Bill No. 10,524. Mr. Norwood's letter explained that the endorsement of the bill by the Chamber was desired. On motion, the president appointed Mr. J. W. Norwood, Mr. James Sprunt and Mr. Hugh MacRae a committee to investigate the provisions of the bill and report at a future meeting of the Chamber.

The attention of the Chamber was directed to the importance of county or city ownership of the ferry across the Cape Fear, now owned and operated by the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company. The argument was advanced that a free ferry or at least very normal ferriage would very greatly increase the trade from Brunswick county and develop that section as a tributary to the city. Among the speakers were Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. M. W. Jacobi, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. T. F. Bagley, Mr. R. M. Wescott, and Mr. D. L Gore.

Col. Walker Taylor, president of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company, said that he had investigated the matter and found that neither the county or the city have authority to buy out this company and operate the ferry, and that he now has two attorneys drafting a bill to be introduced in the Legislature conferring such power and providing for an election to be held on the question of issuing bonds, not to exceed $20,000, for the purpose. On motion of Mr. M. W. Jacobi, the president appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report at a special meeting of the Chamber. The committee is composed of Mr. Hugh MacRae, Mr. B. F. Keith and Mr. R. M. Wescott.

President Chadbourn, by request of Capt. S. W. Skinner, submitted to the Chamber the following bill, which Mr. Skinner proposes to have introduced in the General Assembly, to-wit:

An Act to Encourage and Promote the Ship Building Industry of North Carolina:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That all vessels built or rebuilt in the waters of Eastern North Carolina while engaged in the coasting trade, shall be exempt from the payment of compulsory pilotage now exacted by virtue of existing statutes, for a period of twenty-five years following the completion of the work on the vessels.

SEC. 2. That in cases when vessels are rebuilt, there shall be expended on said vessels a sum equal to at least one-third of the total value of the vessel, to allow said vessel to become exempt from pilotage under this Act.

SEC. 3. That upon the completion of the building or rebuilding of a vessel, the builder shall file with the Secretary of State a sworn certificate showing the work performed on any vessel and the date of completion thereof, and the Secretary of State shall then issue to the vessel built or rebuilt a certificate exempting said vessel from compulsory pilotage for a period of 25 years from the date thereof.

SEC. 4. That all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Capt. Craig, of the Cape Fear Towing and Transportation Company, was present and President Chadbourn asked him what the pilots thought of Mr. Skinner's bill. He said that Mr. Skinner had approached him on the subject a day or two ago, but that none of the other pilots knew of the bill. He spoke of the feature providing for the exemption of ships repaired at a cost of one-third their value as very objectionable.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Malloy, the matter of endorsing the bill was referred to the Committee on Navigation, with instructions to ascertain the wishes of the Pilots' Association and report at the next meeting.

A letter from the secretary of the Association of Railroad Telegraph Superintendents was read announcing that the national convention of that body would be held in this city on May 17th. The membership of the Association is about 150, and they will probably spend two days here. The following committee was appointed to arrange for their entertainment: Mr. Geo. R. French, Capt. J. W. Harper and Mr. A. B. Skelding. A trip to Ocean View, a sail on the *Wilmington* and a ride down the shell road will probably be features of entertainment.

Just before adjournment the President announced that since the last meeting of the Chamber two of Wilmington's most valued citizens, Frederick Rheinstein and George W. Williams, had died. He announced the following committees to draft suitable resolutions: Mr. W. Harriss Northrop, Capt. W. R. Kenan and Mr. J. C. Stevenson to draft resolutions pertaining to Mr. Williams' death, and Mr. Jos. S. Armstrong, Mr. Gabriel Holmes and Mr. G. R. French to prepare resolutions relative to Mr. Rheinstein's death.

The Chamber adjourned, subject to to the call of the President.

Members in attendance upon the meeting yesterday were as follows, to-wit: Mr. James H. Chadbourn (president), Col. Walker Taylor (vice president), Col. John L. Cantwell (secretary), Capt. T. C. James, Capt. T. D. Meares, Mr. T. F. Bagley, Mr. M. W. Jacobi, Mr. H. W. Malloy, Mr. P. Pearsall, Mr. H. G. Smallbones, Mr. D. L. Gore, Mr. T. W. Clawson, Jr., Mr. J. B. Mercer, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. George R French, Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. W. H. Northrop, Mr. R. M. Wescott, Mr. Wright Meares, Mr. W. N. Harriss, Mr. A. Wessell, Mr. F. L. Woodruff, Mr. S. H. Fishblate, Capt. Craig, Mr. R. N. Sweet, Mr. Gabriel Holmes, Mr. R. W. Hicks and Mr. William J. Martin.

Mr. N. B. Speer, of Charlotte, superintendent of this district of the Southern Bell Telephone Co., was a visitor.

GAME THIS AFTERNOON.

W. H. S. and C. F. A. Foot Ball Teams Will Contest for Honors at Hilton.

The game of football between the teams of the Wilmington High school and Cape Fear Academy, as has been repeatedly announced, will be pulled off at Hilton Park this afternoon, beginning promptly at 3 o clock.

The boys of both teams have undergone very rigid training for the past two weeks and the contest will no doubt be a hard fought one by both sides. Last night both teams held good practices and all the players were present. Manager McLaurin says his team is in fine shape and will not go down without a struggle, while Manager Davis claims the same for the C. F. A. boys.

A good natured rivalry has arisen between the boys of the teams; in fact, to such an extent as will make the game a quick, snappy one and one full of life.

The following line up has been arranged by Managers Davis and McLaurin.

C. F. A.	POSITIONS.	W. H. S.
King	c.	Culbreth
Potts	l. g.	Parker
Price	r. g.	Grant
Jorden	l. t.	Loughlin
Thomas	r. t.	Bunting
Dudley	l. e.	Gause
Montgomery	r. e.	Foard
Dosher	q. b.	Foster
Dock	l. b.	Schulken
Adkins	r. h.	Moore
Jewett, Capt.	f. b.	Wiggs, Capt

Umpire—Mr. Will French. Referee—Mr. Henry Peschau. Linesman—Prof. J. J. Blair. Timekeeper—Mr. Julian Southerland.

A large contingent of "rooters" for both teams will be present to lend gaiety to the contest and will be richly decked with colors of the team of their choice.

As is well known, the game is for the benefit of Miss Norma Foster and for this reason a large patronage is assured.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

LARGE SILK FACTORY FOR WILMINGTON.

The Ashley & Bailey Co., of Paterson, N. J., Decide to Establish Enterprise of This Kind Here.

The STAR announced in connection with a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held early in January that a prospector representing extensive manufacturing interests in the North had recently visited the city with a view of establishing a factory in Wilmington. The name of the prospector, for sufficient reasons, was witheld at the time, but is now generally known to be Mr. Dwight Ashley, president of the Ashley & Bailey Co., of Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. Ashley was here yesterday on his second visit, and bought five acres of the Wright tract of land with a frontage of 500 feet, on the Market street road, opposite the National cemetery. On this lot Mr. Ashley's company will build and operate a silk mill of large capacity. It will be of brick and will give employment to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands, most of which, it is understood, will be women and children. It is also very probable that skilled labor from the North will have to be employed at first in the head of the departments, until the home laborers become proficient in the work. After a measure of proficiency has been reached by home laborers, they will no doubt be employed as operators, as experiment has attested the excellence of Southern mill labor as compared with that of the North.

After a thorough investigation, Mr. Ashley is convinced that the enterprise will be a complete success, and does not hesitate to say that the plant will be greatly enlarged, when its success is demonstrated without a doubt.

The company will own and operate its own steam and electric light plant and the mill will be decidedly the largest of its kind in the State. They propose to manufacture silk thread from the raw material, which will be shipped to other points for weaving.

The Ashley & Bailey Co. own extensive silk factories at Paterson, N. J., and at Columbia and Marietta, Pa. Work on the new factory here will be commenced as soon as the contract can be let and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Mr. Ashley is highly enthused with the prospects for milling in the South and gives it as his opinion that in the course of a few years there will be a general removal of all manufacturing enterprises from the Northern States to the South.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

To Our Representatives, the Hons. Geo. Rountree and M. S. Willard:

We respectfully submit the following facts: The commerce of our port amounts in round figures to $22,500,000. It is generally conceded that the labors and sacrifices of our citizens in the late memorable campaign contributed largely to the results of the election in again placing the government of our State under Democratic control.

We present these considerations as reasonable grounds for our request that one of the railroad commissioners to be chosen by the present Legislature should be taken from our city.

After a careful canvass of all the names suggested as available for the place, we respectfully urge that you use your influence to secure the appointment of the Hon. Frank McNeill, who is eminently qualified to perform the duties of the position and enjoys in a high degree the confidence of our community and a large acquaintance in the interior of the State.

A. A. Willard, C. W. Worth, E. Payson Willard, J. S. Worth, W. B. Cooper, W. R. Kenan, The Jno. R. Turrentine Co., McNair & Pearsall, Calder Bros., Smith & Gilchrist, J. H. Sloan, Matt J. Heyer, J. A. B. Bremer, A. McEachern, Hall & Pearsall, D. McEachern, R. W. Hicks, Jas. T. Riley & Co., C. C. Covington & Co., James I. Metts, Jas. C. Morrison, W. A. Whitehead & Son, C. C. Brown, Jno. E. Crow, Vollers & Hashhagen, J. A. Taylor, B. G. Worth, Corbett & Co., Boney & Harper, F. W. Kerchner, Henry Savage, W. E. Worth & Co., Chas. M. Whitlock, H. C. McQueen, Clayton Giles, Jno. H. Brown, Sternberger Bros., De. L. Evans, Jurgen Haar, Hilton Lumber Co., Owen F. Love & Co., W. L. Parsley, N. B. Rankin, B. F. Keith Co., J. W. Murchison, A. David & Co., Geo. R. French, The C. W. Polvogt Co., J. W. Norwood, Peterson & Rulfs, Powers, Gibbs & Co., Gabriel Holmes, H. W. Malloy, Mercer & Evans, Navassa Guano Co., J. B. Mercer, H. Von Glahn, M. H. Curran, H. K. Nash, J. H. Weil, M. Bear & Bros., Wilmington Iron Works, Henry A. Burr, H. P. Munson, J. W. Fleet, G. W. Chesnutt, Holmes & Watters, R. F. Hamme, J. B. Hand, B. F. Mitchell Co., B. F. King, Jacobi Hardware Co., Thomas & Co., Jno. D. Bellamy, W. C. Munds, Swift M. Empie, Louis Weil, B. G. Empie, R. H. Pickett, W. B. McKoy, W. F. Robertson, DuBrutz Cutlar, Walker Taylor, Hugh MacRae, H. A. Tucker & Bro., J. C. Stevenson, Jas. D. Nutt, D. L. Gore, W. A. French, Jno. S. Armstrong, Jas. C Munds, I. Solomon, B. Solomon, F. Richter, Love & Flynn, G. T. Flynn, Williams Bros, Marsden Bellamy, H. McClammy, A. J. Marshall, Thos. W. Strange, Geo. L. Peschau, Johnson & Fore, I. L. Greenwald, J. A. Everett, S. W. Sanders, D. Newman & Son, S. H. Fishblate, E. H. Sneed, B. F. Penny & Co., Alex. Sprunt & Son, Robinson & King, Wilmington Chamber Commerce by J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., President.

To Investigate Smallpox Situation.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker left last night for Milledgeville, Ga., and Greensboro, Ala., where he goes by order of the Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, to, as a smallpox expert, investigate the smallpox situation in those sections. During Dr. Wertenbaker's absence Dr. T. S. Burbank will be in charge of the Marine Hospital here.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Caucus Bill to Reorganize Penitentiary Passed Both Houses.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Preliminary Hearing Before Investigating Committee in the Case of Maj Wilson—Election Contest Decided. Confederate Veterans.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25.

The caucus bill to re-organize and take charge of the penitentiary passed both houses to day without discussion. The vote in the House was 79 to 16; in the Senate it was 38 to 4. Capt. Day, the present superintendent, says he will not surrender. They can take away all power, he says, but the law gives him a right to the salary for two years, and he will not give it up.

Five petitions, asking repeal of the merchant's purchase tax, were presented in the House. Among bills introduced were the following:

To reduce auction fees for the sale of leaf tobacco.

To amend the divorce laws so as to make abandonment and non-residence additional cause for divorce.

To amend laws providing for justices of the peace, so as to render ineffective Judge Timberlake's injunction against Democratic officeholders in Green county, restraining them from performing the duties of their office.

To make the Code law in regard to telegraph companies apply to telephone companies.

The resolution providing for investigation of the Agricultural Department, the State Treasurer's office and charitable institutions, was passed.

Senate Bills and Petitions.

A petition was introduced in the Senate to day for the removal of the negro normal school from Elizabeth City to Hertford.

Bills were introduced: To amend the charter of Greenville; to regulate the holding of inquests in Northampton county; to establish a dispensary at Jackson.

Among the bills passed were: To incorporate Pamlico Christian Endeavor Society; to authorize Elizabeth City to issue bonds for special tax; to amend Chapter 68, Laws of 1897, relating only to Robeson county, and providing that the price of recording crop liens shall be reduced.

The bill codifying and consolidating "Insane Laws" came up, with favorable report from committee. There was lengthy discussion as to a clause with reference to confining the criminal insane in the penitentiary here, this being opposed by a majority of the Senators who spoke. Finally the bill was re referred to committee, and it was ordered that 200 copies of the amendments to the bill be printed and distributed among Senators.

Suspended R. R. Commissioners.

The committee appointed to investigate the evidence on which Maj. J. W. Wilson was suspended from the Railroad Commission had a preliminary hearing of the case to-night. R. O. Burton and Judge Bynum, counsel for Wilson, submitted a statement of facts to which they were willing to agree; the facts being that Wilson was formerly joint owner with Andrews of Round Knob Hotel, and that Andrews held a mortgage against him for $3000. On that basis counsel for Wilson demanded an immediate hearing. Counsel for the Governor declined to agree to the facts as stated, claiming that the Governor had other reasons which would be shown by the witnesses whose names were furnished.

Judge Bynum, in his speech before the committee, accused Governor Russell of pursuing Major Wilson with "hellish purpose." Capt. Day replied that he was amazed that such language should be used concerning the Governor before a co-ordinate branch of the government. Much feeling was shown by the attorneys on both sides. Subpœnas will be issued for witnesses and a hearing will be had at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

The Senate Elections Committee to-day decided the Jones-White contest from the Fourteenth Senatorial district in favor of Jones (Democrat). A recount shows him elected by 22 majority. Some of the boxes, however, were not properly sealed; but leaving these out Jones' majority is five.

Confederate Veterans.

The Confederate Veterans Association of North Carolina met this afternoon in the Hall of the House of Representatives, President Julian S. Carr called the Association to order. Capt. C. B. Denson was secretary. A line of march was formed in front of the Yarbrough House and the L. O'B. Branch Camp of this city, under Commander A. B. Stronach, escorted the visiting Veterans to the Capitol. Every train to-day has been bringing scores and hundreds to this meeting.

Granite for Fort Caswell.

Mr. B. T. Jones, yard conductor for the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad at Point Peter, told a STAR reporter that the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. has handled 1,294 car loads of granite from Mt. Airy for the extensive government improvements now being made at Fort Caswell. Four car loads were brought down yesterday afternoon and will be carried to the fort at once. In speaking of future shipments of this granite for the government work, Mr. Jones says there is yet to arrive 6,000 tons of one kind, to say nothing of the amount of other varieties that will be required.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgments of $100 Each Entered in Two Cases Against Ex-Sheriff Hewlett. Other Cases.

Probably the most interesting cases tried yesterday in the Superior Court were three against ex-Sheriff Hewlett, charging him with failure to make proper returns of executions against Blue Mountain Joe several months ago in suits brought against Blue Mountain Joe by Major W. H. Bernard, Mr. E. B. Broyles and Mr. Harry Schwalbe. The trials were by jury and were decided in favor of the plaintiffs in all the cases except that by Mr. Schwalbe. The latter was lost by a technicality, suit for the forfeiture having been instituted one day sooner than allowed by law. The forfeitures in the cases are $100 each. John D. Bellamy, Esq., was counsel for the plaintiffs.

Other cases disposed of were as follows: City of Wilmington vs. Caroline Howe et al., defendant allowed 30 days to file complaint; City of Wilmington vs. J. F. Garrell, non suit; E. H. Sneed & Co. vs. A. G. Ricaud, administrator, settled, each party to pay half the costs; Schoveling, Daly & Gales vs. J. W. Plummer, Jr, judgment for plaintiff; Allen Rutherford vs. D. L. Russell, plaintiff allowed to file amended complaint; J. C. Davis vs. Alex. Mazingo, judgment for defendant; D. D. Cameron vs. T. M. Green and wife, judgment for plaintiff and Nicholas Morris vs. F. W. Foster, plaintiff not entitled to recover.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Timberlake met with the Wilmington Bar in Col. Taylor's office to arrange a calendar for the next term of the court. However, they have not yet completed their work.

Court will convene at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

OTIS SKINNER PRESENTING ROSEMARY.

He Captured the Audience at the Opera House Last Night—He Has Strong Support.

The highest anticipations of the concourse of representative people who thronged the Opera House were realized last night in the interpertation of the beautiful four act comedy, "Rosemary," by Otis Skinner and his excellent company.

The play is well staged and every participant a thorough master of his role. It has been many a day since theatre-goers of this city have witnessed so thoroughly well presented a performance. Too much praise could not be accorded any member of the troupe.

Mr. Skinner, as *Sir Jasper Thorndyke*, was ideal. Mrs. Durbin, as *Dorothy Cruickshank*, captivated the audience, and Mrs. Holt, as *Mrs. Cruickshank*, was quite a favorite. Others of Mr. Skinner's support deserve special mention, but lack of space prevents it.

It is to be hoped that the Opera House management will induce a number of other really high class attractions to come this way before the season closes. The audience last night demonstrates the fact that the people appreciate them and will accord ample patronage.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. H. Westbrook was down from Rocky Point yesterday on a business trip.

— Mr. A. S. Kirby, of Southport, was in the city yesterday making business calls.

— Miss M. L. McKoy has returned to New York to resume her studies in the Chase art school.

— Mr. J. W. Jenkins, a popular travelling man, representing Messrs. P. H. Haines & Co., extensive tobacco manufacturers of Winston, is spending several days here in the interest of his company's tobaccos.

For Railroad Commissioner.

A paper addressed to the Representatives of New Hanover county in the Legislature, recommending Mr. Frank McNeill for Railroad Commissioner and signed by a large number of our leading citizens, is printed in the STAR to day, and to what is said of Mr. McNeill we wish to add that he is a gentleman whom we consider thoroughly qualified for the position for which he is urged. He has a judicial temperament, practical mind, and is so conscientious and painstaking in everything he undertakes that his decisions on all questions that might come before him as a Railroad Commissioner would be characterized by a spirit of fairness, both to the railroads and to the people.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD STALK CUTTERS FOR SALE

By J. C. McCaskill, Maxton, N. C.
Also, fine Building lots.
January 12th, 1899. ja 14 2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
ja 8 tf

A BUCKET SHOP!

But not the kind that is generally meant by that term.

. . . We handle

Buckets of all Sorts and Sizes

For all sorts of uses.

We can also supply you with EVERYTHING in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

WE MAKE

Jobbing a Specialty.

GET OUR PRICES.

J. W. MURCHISON.
ja 26 tf

For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.30
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2 00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.
The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.
We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.
ja 26 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.
ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Pure German Kainit

1000 bags German Kainit.
2500 bags 13 per cent. Acid.
2100 bags Gibbs' H. G. Guano.
1500 bags Navassa Guano.
1900 bags W. G. & Co. Guano.
1000 bags Golden Belt Guano.
1500 bags Tobacco Guano.
1000 bags Powers & G. Guano.
1000 bags Truckers Guano.
100 bags Muriate of Potash.
100 bags Nitrate of Potash.

Shipments from Wilmington or Charleston.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
ja 26 tf Wilmington N. C.

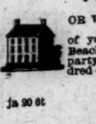
For Sale.

100 barrels Choice New River Mullets.
100 barrels Choice Molasses.
200 bags Coffee.
200 boxes Tobacco.
200 boxes Lye.

Lots of other goods for sale at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
ja 22 tf 13 Market street.

DWELLING FOR RENT.



HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
de 13 tf

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties No. 17 S. Front St.

Any Sideboard, Go-cart, Baby Carriages, or Parlor Suit goes this week for ACTUAL COST for spot cash.
If not convenient to pay cash I will sell on reasonable terms at as close prices as you can get elsewhere for the cash. ja 22 tf

FOR SALE

OR WILL LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the Hotel at Carolina Beach. Special inducements to a party willing to invest a few hundred dollars on the property. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
ja 20 6t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $80.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs. Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

FORCING THE ISSUE.

The opponents of the silver dollar have been loud and persistent in their declarations since the last Presidential election that free silver was killed and buried then, but if they really thought that they are determined not to let it stay dead and buried. They have insisted also that long before the demonetization of silver in 1873 the gold dollar was the standard of value, and not the silver dollar, as the free silver advocates contended. And yet we find them now after having stubbornly insisted that the gold dollar was the standard of value, proposing to declare it so by law. If it has been the standard of value since 1834, where is the necessity of passing a law to that effect now? And if free silver be dead, as they have so often claimed within the past two years, where is the use of outlawing the corpse?

There is no prospect of any currency legislation by this Congress, but the gold men were so importunate that to placate them, at least for the present, as much as anything else, probably, the House committee on coinage has reported favorably on a bill which is sumarized as follows:

It provides that the gold dollar shall be the standard of value in the United States, and that all debts shall be payable in gold unless otherwise specified. No more silver dollars shall be coined except from the bullion held in the Treasury against silver certificates and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. A reserve consisting of the gold and bullion held against outstanding gold certificates, United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, the silver held against outstanding Treasury notes, and an amount of gold equal to 25 per cent. of the sum of United States and Treasury notes, and 5 per cent. of the coinage of silver dollars, shall be held as a redemption fund. To maintain this reserve other funds may be transferred and twenty-year 3 per cent. bonds issued.

The Treasurer is authorized to pay in gold coin, on demand, all United States and Treasury notes presented, and cancel the same to an amount equal to the increase in the national bank notes issued subsequent to the date an which the act takes effect. A system for forcing the retirement of such notes is outlined. Gold and currency certificates shall whenever received or paid, be canceled. All laws authorizing their issue are repealed, National banks may issue notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. The circulation is not taxed but a tax of one eighth of 1 per cent. is impossed on the value of the franchise of the bank as represented by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits.

In cities of 3,000 population national banks may organize with a capital, of $25.000, but in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over the capital must not be less then $200,000. Branches may be established under regulation of the Comptroller.

They do not expect to pass this bill nor even to seriously discuss it during the present session, but they do expect to pass something substantially like it during the next Congress, when the Republicans will have a majority in both Houses of Congress, and when there will be nothing to prevent them from carrying out any currency legislation they may desire.

There is nothing new in this bill for there is not a feature in it which has not been more or less discussed in the past, and about the only thing in it in which there may be much difference of opinion will be on retiring and cancelling the $346,000,000 of greenbacks, a scheme that will not be very popular with the rank and file of the Republican party in the West. To placate and fool them the retiring is to be done by degrees, covering a period of ten years, and only in amounts equivalent to the increase of national bank notes; but we do not see anything to provide against the national banks retiring a portion of their circulation, after they have succeeded in cutting down the volume of greenbacks, and repeating this process until the greenbacks were entirely wiped out and they had exclusive control of the paper currency of the country, which is really one of the principal objects of the bill. It might, with propriety, be entitled a bill to give the national banks complete control of the currency of the country, for that is what it practically is.

There will be no more silver dollars coined, but the bullion in the Treasury may be coined into subsidiary coins so far as that may be deemed necessary. To secure, apparently at least, a better distribution of banking facilities provision is made that national banks may be established in towns of 3,000 population, with a capital of $25,000, but w th not less than $200,000 in cities of 50,000 population or over, although they are authorized to establish branches under such regulations as may be made by the Comptroller of the Currency. But as these banks must be based on U. S. bonds, without the privilege of availing themselves of any other securities, they are not likely to prove of much material benefit to the sparsely populated States of the West nor in the South, where it is safe to predict that not many of them will be established.

It is also provided that new bonds may be issued for redemption purposes, which is doubtless another suggestion of the banks, which have found U. S. bonds a very good kind investment, especially when the obligation is made to pay them and the interest on them in gold and the gold dollar is made by law the standard of value.

This is simply forcing the issue even if the silver men were not disposed to be aggressive, for it gives them the alternative, and that only, of accepting the gold standard or of making the fight for the protection of silver, which is completely demonetized by this bill, for gold and gold only becomes a legal tender, unless by special agreement. With such a bill favored by the Republican currency reformers, what becomes of their ante-election bimetallic professions? Of course the honest bimetallists of this country, whether they believe in the 16 to 1 ratio or not, must accept this challenge and make the invited contest.

MISSTATING THE CASE.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, like his colleague, Senator Hoar, is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines, but unlike his colleague, he insists upon the unconditional ratification of the treaty. His speech in favor of ratification, delivered Tuesday, was built wholly upon a misstatement of the position of those who are opposing ratification, and of the issue generally. It is mere quibbling, or trifling with language to assert that the demand for some declaration by Congress that permanent possession of these islands is not contemplated bespeaks a suspicion of purposes, which reflects upon the honesty of the American people.

It does nothing of the kind. The American people have not been consulted upon it, and the purpose of that declaration is to prevent the American people from being committed to a radical departure from our traditional policy without giving them an opportunity to be heard. It is not suspicion of the American people; if there be any suspicion at all it is of the comparatively small number of men professing to represent the American people, who are pushing this annexation scheme and doing in such a questionable way as to justify suspicion.

Spain did not cede the Philippines to this country until that was made a condition by our commissioners, and then she did not agree to do it until they promised to pay $20,000,000 as the price of the territory ceded, after we had conquered it, or in the more precise language of Senator Lodge, destroyed Spanish power, in the doing of which the Filipinos had quite as much if not more of a hand than the American forces.

But the declaration demanded is not to give "a pledge to Spain and to Spain alone, and bound to Spain and to Spain alone." Spain has nothing to do with it. It is simply a declaration to vindicate our implied pledge to the world, to put ourselves on an honest footing, to remove the suspicions that reticence one side and the annexation talk on the other have planted among the Filipinos and caused them to regard us as enemies instead of friends, with every prospect of having a long and costly war on our hands if wise counsels do not prevail. It is the merest trifling with the case to assert that the demand for such a declaration, which would remove the friction which may result in war, is a reflection upon the American people or in any sense improper.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SWOOPING DOWN.

This is the era of syndicates and Trusts, not ordinary, few-million affairs, but affairs involving millions that sometimes run up into the hundreds. They have covered about everything in this country from the cradle to the coffin, and finding the field not large enough are following the flag and getting a grip where it is planted.

The arms had hardly been stacked in Cuba before they swooped down upon her, and began to manipulate for railroad concessions, the object being to secure all the concessions possible and thus be able to command the railroad situation now and in the future in that island. This was temporarily checked by orders from the War Department, prohibiting any such concessions unless approved by it.

The dispatches now report that a syndicate is working to get control of the sugar and tobacco plantations to monopolize these products, and another syndicate is negotiating for the docks and warehouses at Havana, embracing the best of them and giving this syndicate a practical monopoly of that business. If there be anything else valuable in sight or likely to be discovered, it is pretty safe to say that the syndicate will be along pretty soon and reach out for it. The question of the future ownership of the island will be between the syndicates and the people of Cuba, with the chances, from present indications, rather in favor of the former.

THE DOG QUESTION.

It has been demonstrated by numerous tests that it is next to impossible, if not absolutely impossible, to get any State legislature to protect sheep from dogs, for the dogs is more potent in the average Legislature than the sheep. The vote of the dog owner is much more dreaded than the vote of the sheep owner, for there is a good deal more of it.

A suggestion has been made by one of our contemporaries, that a solution might be found for this question, by leaving the matter to the respective counties and let the people or those counties say by vote whether they preferred dogs to sheep and if not to take such steps as they might deem expedient to curtail the number of dogs and prevent them from running at large. If this were done some of the counties where the people desire to engage in sheep raising might find some way of disposing of the surplus dogs.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If General Weyler will revisit Cuba after the sugar and tobacco trusts get fairly into operation there, he will be mortified to find how little he knew about extracting money from the island.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dem.*

—— General Wood says the Cubans are getting nicer and nicer every day. But the Filipinos appear to be getting naughtier and saucier. They have a fool idea that they have some rights which we should respect. Somebody must have given them a copy of our own Declaration of Independence.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— In explaining his speech on the treaty Senator Foraker says he said that nobody "had the slightest idea of retaining the Philippine islands or any other territory permanently as a colony. * * But the retention of the islands as territory of the United States is quite a different matter." The Senator's explanation is as clear as the Chicago river.—*Chicago News, Dem.*

—— Speculation in shares and bonds has attained phenomenal proportions. There appears to be a sound foundation for advancing prices; but it should never be forgotten that there is a limit for prudent transaction. The tidal waves that carry apparent values skyward create when the ebb comes a corresponding depression. These record breaking days are "breakers" not without danger to the unwary.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Journal*: William Bowers, who on last Tuesday took an overdose of laudanum with suicidal intent, died at his home Sunday.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Mr. J. L. Belo, one of Salem's aged and well-known citizens, died at his home Sunday evening. He was 76 years old and had been in declining health for a year or more.

— Kinston *FreePress*: The trial of Joseph Rawls, at Greenville, for murdering King, lasted four days, and resulted Friday night in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was out two hours and the verdict was greeted with tumultuous shouting by the immense crowd in the court room, which the judge and officers could not restrain.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: There is a heavy criminal docket. The criminals are all young negroes. How the negro problem staggers us. It is rare to find a young negro who cannot read and write. Go to any jail and talk with the negro prisoners, and you will be surprised at the knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and frequently geography, history and other subjects.

— Claribel—"They say he is worth half a million, at the least?" Matlea—"How I should like to be his widow."—*Boston Transcript.*

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

TWINKLINGS.

— After an absence of half a year she had returned. "Did you think of me often, George?" she asked. "Only once, Aggie," he replied. "But it was an awful long think—six whole months!"

— Exceptional Fortune—"Aaron Burr was a remarkable man." "Decidedly. Notwithstanding the fact that he was Vice President of the United States he has not been forgotten."—*Truth.*

— What on earth do you suppose the man was thinking of to go and marry seventeen wives? He must be crazy!" "Ho, I donno. Maybe he thought of going out to Utah and running for Congress.

— War Fashions; Laura—"Papa, they are going to introduce military figures in the german this winter." Mr. Figg—"I presume that means an increase in your appropriation bill."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Quite Another Question: "I could die for you!" he exclaimed passionately. "Of course," she replied. "But would you?" Some girls are so practical and prosaic, you know.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

— The Real Tug—Doozenberry—"Really—no—Livingston, there isn't any brain work in golf, is there?" Livinston—"No; unless you go around trying to make chumps understand why you like it."—*Puck.*

— Something Unusual: She—"Have you noticed that Mr. Shortleigh is paying a good deal of attention to Miss Cleverton?" He—"Yes, and it's the first time I ever knew him to pay anything."—*Chicago News.*

A Great Naval Duel.

Henceforward—to use Nelson's words about his own most desperate action—"there was no maneuvering, there was only downright fighting," and great as was Jones' unquestionable merit as a handler of ships it was downright fighting endurance of the most extreme and individual character that won this battle. When thus in contact, the superiority of the British eighteens over the American twelves, though less than at a distance, was still great, but a far heavier disparity lay in the fabrics of the two enemies. The Richard was a very old ship, rotten, never meant for naval use. The Serapis was new, on her first commission. The fight hitherto having engaged the port guns of the latter, the starboard lower gunports were still closed, and from the ships touching could not be opened. They were therefore blown off, and the fight went on.

"A novelty in naval combats was now presented to many witnesses, but to few admirers," quaintly wrote Lieutenant Dale, who was in the midst of the scene below decks. "The rammers were run into the respective ships to enable the men to load"—that is, the staves of the rammers of one ship entered the ports of the other as the guns were being loaded. "We became so close fore and aft," reported Pearson, "that the muzzles of our guns touched each other's sides," and even so, by the testimony of the lieutenant on the lower gun deck of the Serapis, her guns could not be fully run out owing to the nearness of the vessels.—Captain Mahan in Scribner's.

An Anecdote of the Revolution.

Senator Bate of Tennessee told the following anecdote of Colonel Tom Sumter: Sumter was a great big giant of a fellow, with a voice like a fog horn. It is said his "holler" could be heard for miles. On one occasion when he was off on a foray the Tories came and captured his wife, Molly, and stripped the plantation of everything. When "Old Tom" came home and found Molly gone, his rage knew no bounds. Gathering together such forces as he could he put after the Tories. He overtook them on the third day and hung about until midnight. Then he deployed his forces around the camp and told them to await his orders to fire. He was afraid of Molly being shot in the melee. So when he got everything ready he opened his big mouth and let out a yell that fairly made the earth tremble: "Lay down, Molly! Lay down, Molly!" and Molly, recognizing those stentorian tones, fell prone on her face, and after the last "Lay down, Molly!" came the command fire and charge. Molly was recaptured without hurt.

Must Have Been a Boston Man.

"Here is a story," says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, "they are telling on a trolley conductor in the employ of an eastern Maine company. There being a slight wait, a certain member of the sex which is not considered eligible for enlistment and may therefore be sat on with impunity got the benefit of his ruling passion. Here is their conversation:

"The Woman—Are you going to the Bangor House?

"The Conductor—No, madam.

"The Woman—Is this car going to the Bangor House then?

"The Conductor—No, madam.

"The Woman—Well—or—er—is this the car to take to go to the Bangor House?

"The Conductor—It is, madam. It passes the door.

"She clambered in, and the villain smiled on."

Fortunes From Bananas.

Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit, for the leaves are used for packing; the juice, being strong in tannin, makes an indelible ink and shoe blacking; the wax found on the underside of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce; manilla hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture. Moreover, the banana is ground into banana flour. The fruit to be sold for dessert is ripened by the dry warmth of flaring gas jets in the storage places in which it is kept, and immense care has to be taken to prevent softening or overripening. The island of Jamaica yields great crops of this useful and money making fruit.

A Stone That Grows.

A West Gouldsboro (Me.) man tells a queer story about a stone that grows. It is an egg shaped, flinty looking rock, which he picked up in a cove near his home over 30 years ago. Then it weighed about 12 pounds and from its odd shape was kept in the house and on the doorstep as a curiosity. As the years passed the stone increased in size. Six years ago it weighed 40 pounds, and now it tips the scale at 65 pounds. The owner swears it is the same stone, and tells a likely story, with numerous witnesses to back him up.—Exchange.

Drunk on Smoking.

Moslems are forbidden to drink wines or spirits, but in Tunis they contrive to reach the same ends by smoking preparations of hemp flowers. The milder kind is called kif, and if used in moderation has no more effect than wine, but the concentrated essence, known as chira, produces intoxication as quickly as raw spirits and leads to delirium tremens.

Well Located.

He—Phrenologists locate benevolence exactly at the top of the head.

She—Yes, as far from the pocketbook as possible.—Up to Date.

TALK ABOUT HAWKS.

THESE FIERCE BUT GRACEFUL BIRDS AND THEIR PREY.

In the Middle Ages a Species of Hawk Called "Noble Falcons" Were Trained Hunters—The Several Kinds and Their Methods of Attack—Can Catch Ducks.

Back in the middle ages, before the discovery of gunpowder, hunting with the aid of the falcon was as common as it now is with guns and dogs. The bird fanciers of those days named a certain group of hawks the "noble falcons." These comprised the long winged hawks, which take their quarry while it is in motion, never approaching it stealthily, but always making their presence known by flying aloft, while watching for a chance to sweep downward upon the prey.

To the naturalist there are few sights of more absorbing interest than to watch one of these noble falcons while pursuing a chosen victim. Yet it is anything but an easy task to keep an eye upon it, in case it extends its search for a meal over a large extent of country. If, however, the falcon is hunting through an open valley, the naturalist, mounted on a tall tree or building, has a favorable opportunity to watch it, especially if aided by a powerful field-glass. Every motion of the bird may thus be seen to advantage, except perhaps its sudden downward dash when its quarry is discovered.

The smallest of our winged fauna, the tiny "dicky birds," as our English friends call them, the sparrows, wrens and tiny fly catchers, dread the handsome and active sparrow hawk as their most inveterate foe. Almost thrushlike in size, color and easy flight—when not in a hurry—this smallest of the noble falcons is not easily detected until seen at close quarters, but he is almost as sure of his victim as are his larger relatives.

The pigeon hawk, a size larger than the sparrow hawk, is equally swift, ferocious and death dealing. Still more dreaded perhaps by the smaller birds is the sharp shinned hawk. Its larger cousin, the cooper's hawk, is an active hunter of more sizable prey, such as the wild and tame pigeons, half grown barnyard fowls, doves, quails and grouse.

There is really little chance to escape from the onset of these two formidable hunters. Like a swift winged fate, they seldom come but to kill, and the anxious mother bird knows not which of her flock will be taken. These hawks, when not poising aloft, fly silently through the woods, or low over the open fields and thickets, and their presence is seldom suspected until they are right upon their prey. Then comes a swift stroke, a clutch of the long, keen talons, and the "kill" is as instantaneous as that of a rifle bullet.

As the undisputed leader of the noble falcons, the very prince of these robber barons of the air, we may name the peregrine falcon, better known in our country as the duck hawk. This dreaded hunter sights a flock, or a single bird, flying so high as to preclude its possible return to the ground before he can reach it. He then actually flies downward, adding the tremendous impetus of his wings to the force of gravity, and thus attaining a speed that the eye can barely follow.

As he nears the earth he sets his wings, and, without checking his speed, alters by a short curve the direction of his flight from the vertical to the horizontal. Thus sweeping along parallel to the earth, with a speed that the observer compares with that of a cannon ball, he overtakes the ill fated duck—itself one of the swiftest of fliers—and, with one stroke of its terrible talons, deals the paralyzing blow.

If the duck falls in the water, the hawk, unless unusually hungry, seldom cares to regain it; if on land, he descends to the repast, feeding only on certain choice morsels, and leaving the rest to a less fastidious appetite. Indeed most of the falcons eat only certain portions of their prey, and, as a rule, these are by no means such as human epicures regard as the choicest tidbits.

In regard to the food of the noble falcons, the department of agriculture at Washington, through the labors of the observers attached to the division of ornithology and mammalogy, has made some interesting reports. Among the contents of falcons' stomachs have been found the remains of quails, snipes, woodcock, grouse, ducks, various finches, and even—though in rare instances—swallows and swifts, with now and then king birds and purple martins.

That these two last mentioned, known as exceptionally swift fliers and inveterate hawk fighters, should fall the victims of hawks may be accounted for only in one of two ways—they were either surprised, while at rest by the sudden dash of the falcon, or they were taken when young, before they had attained full power of flight. No hawk or eagle, however swift of wing, could overtake in full flight such darters as the swallow, the chimney swift, or the king bird.

The hawks proper, forming a different group from the falcons, are for the most part shorter winged, and therefore slower and more clumsy. These include the red tail, the broad winged, the red shouldered, Swainson's hawk and others. They are seldom quick enough to capture birds, or even mice, and must content themselves mainly with snakes, toads and the less active of the lizards, together with the larger insects and spiders. Two of this group may be named as exceptions to this remark—the goshawk and the marsh hawk. The last is an especially active bird, as it must be to capture its prey, which consists chiefly of field mice, plovers, snipes and even, at times, wild ducks.—S. Frank Aaron in Philadelphia Times.

Washington Irving's Blessing.

A house in William street, New York, was Irving's birthplace, on April 3, 1783. The British were soon to evacuate the city, and Washington to take possession of it. Mrs. Irving, a warm hearted woman of English birth and an ardent patriot of the new land, said, "Washington's work is ended, and the child shall be named after him." The child was still in the care of a Scotch nurse, when one day she saw the president, as Washington then was, enter a shop, and after him she went. "Please, your honor," said she, "here's a bairn was named after you." The president laid his hand on the boy's head and gave him a blessing, which he never forgot.—Bookman.

An aerolite which recently fell in Australia had a spot in one side nearly 12 inches in diameter which was composed of pure copper.

The larvæ of the meat fly increase in weight about 200 per cent the first day after they are hatched.

Manilla is 9,360 miles from our national capital.

Could Be Used Often.

The following anecdote illustrates Donizetti's susceptibility and quick wit. During his long stay at St. Petersburg he played by command before the Czar Nicholas, who entered into conversation with a bystander in the course of the piece. Donizetti at once broke off the performance.

"Why have you stopped?" asked the autocrat.

"Sire," was the reply, "when the czar is speaking everybody else should be silent."

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

Trained Pigeons.

Pigeons are carefully trained. The young homer is taken half a mile the first day, a mile the second, two miles the third, and so on, doubling the distance each time. It must be liberated each time only in the same direction as to its loft, for a bird can be trained along only one route at a time. When 40 miles have been reached, a week's rest comes between. A hundred miles are enough for a young bird's first year.

So essential is the training that old birds are taken only two miles out for the first lesson of a season, though they may have flown their 250 miles the year preceding. The end of the next season, however, will, if the birds are willing and the trainer patient, be crowned by the accomplishment of a 400 mile flight. As you get higher in the scale of distance, longer and longer rests are needed.

Male birds are generally used for long distances. Family matters are apt to engross the attention of the hen, though she is still capable of good work when she has a mind for it.—Good Words.

As to the Links.

There is no more ardent evolutionist in the city and no more persistent advocate of Darwin's theory than Dr. d'Ancona. His friend, Dr. de Marville, on the other hand, is a great bird fancier and devotes all his spare time to an enthusiastic study of ornithology.

"I have a splendid specimen of a monkey in my office," remarked Dr. d'Ancona proudly. "Come in and see him," he continued, being a firm believer in the object method of demonstration. "You will admit that I have the missing link in a cage."

"That's all right," replied De Marville, absorbed in his own pet hobby. "I have a cage at home myself, and something in it too. You're not in it, and neither is your monkey. I can show you something much better than your missing link. I have got a bobolink."—San Francisco News Letter.

Prioleau and Calhoun.

The Pendletonians were justly proud of Mr. Calhoun and sensitive as to the impression which he made upon strangers. When Judge Prioleau became a resident, they were anxious to know his impressions of their Ajax. When they first met, as soon as Calhoun left the table, the question was eagerly asked, "How do you like him?"

"Not at all," was the newcomer's reply. "I desire never to meet him again." This was a sad rebuff, and an explanation was demanded. "I hate a man who makes me think so much," the judge replied. "For the last three hours I have been on the stretch trying to follow him through heaven and earth. I feel wearied with the effort, and I hate a man who makes me feel my own inferiority." Pendleton was appeased.—Exchange.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bot. at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute	7	@	7½
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Sides ₩ lb		@	8
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ lb	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal	50	@	52
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11¾
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—₩ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	12	@	12½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—₩ bbl—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—₩ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	70
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	20	@	75
HIDES—₩ lb—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ₩ 100 lbs			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	1¾	@	2
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ₩ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	19	@	15
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 135 ₩ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
₩ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	5 00	@	5 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ₩ lb		@	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per lb—Unwashed	10	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 40 cents bid for machine-made casks and 39½ cents bid per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents bid per barrel for Strained and 95 cents bid for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32½@32c; rosin firm at $1.15, $1.20; tar firm, $1 00; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	41
Rosin	247
Tar	245
Crude Turpentine	42

Receipts same day last year.—69 casks spirits turpentine, 319 bbls rosin, 381 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON—

Market firm on a basis of 5¾ cts per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	5-16	cts. ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	4	11-16	" "
Low Middling	5	5-16	" "
Middling	5¾		" "
Good Middling	6	1-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5⅜c.

Receipts—715 bales; same day last year, 702.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel f 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

NORFOLK, January 24.—New Crop—Tone strong; fancy, 3½c.; strictly prime, 3c.; prime, 2¾@2⅞c.; mildewed, 2@2¼.; Spanish, wanted at high prices, 80c.

CORN—Firm; 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Money on call rather firmer at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3¼ per ct. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 484½@484¾ for demand and at 482½@482¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 483½ and 485¼. Commercial bills 481½@484. Silver certificates 59½@60½.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	577 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,500 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,148 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,220 57	" Individuals	666,562 36-906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

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S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

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Daily, by mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

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HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

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BIG G Trade Mark CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark $1.00

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE BEST JEWEL.

Once upon a time in the beautiful Autunois there was a peasant woman who wished to be richer than her neighbors and to give the largest number of sous in her district to the church on the Fete Dieu.

She talked about her wish to her little child, too young to contradict or understand it, but when he drummed on the side of his bread and milk basin, as a sign that it was empty and that he wanted more, she accepted it as a sign that he agreed with her and would do anything in his baby power to help her get the extra sous.

His mother kissed him. "You shall go with me, mon petit," she cried. "When the serpent sees you, he will rub his eyes and say: 'Oh, there is a beautiful something. Its hair is yellower than the gold I guard. Its skin is smoother than the pearls I protect. Its eyes are bluer than the sapphires I save. Its lips are redder than my rubies.' Then I will scramble up all that I can of the precious gems, while he stares so hard at you; when, presto! we shall be coming home, too rich to walk, and the old serpent beating himself with his own tail because his treasure was stolen while he gaped at a little child."

On the day of the great fete the mother and child were ready for their visit to the cave, starting just as the sweet bells rang out their "Come to church. Come to church for the service of the Fete Dieu." The baby laughed, and the mother whispered in response, for no one must know her splendid secret. "Just wait, sweet bells, we shall soon be there, to the service of Fete Dieu, with something white and something blue, something red and yellow, too, for the service of Fete Dieu."

"Good day, Marie," said an old man to her, leaning across his gate as she passed. "What has a cheek as round and red as your boy's and a skin as shiny and smooth?"

Marie was startled. She was thinking only of the jewels in the cave.

"An apple." He laughed and held out one polished like wax to the baby. "Thanks, good Pierre. You are always the one to jest kindly."

And she dropped the apple into her pocket and hastened on with the happy baby. Quite breathless, she reached the hill at length, to find the stone rolled back from the opening of the cave, showing inside the heap of precious stones on which the serpent lay coiled. Gold and gems lay scattered on the floor, and a plain wooden table stood in the center. The serpent raised its coiled head and stared at the child with its emerald eyes as if fascinated.

Tiptoeing in, the mother put the child on the table, pressed Pierre's apple into its tiny hand and began a scramble for as many jewels as were within her reach. The serpent showed no resistance. It still gazed in rapture upon the little child, who stretched out the apple as if inviting it to come nearer.

Slowly uncoiling, the serpent crawled toward the table, leaving unprotected its bed of gold and gems. Marie, watching, made three quick thrusts of her hand into the precious heap. A handful of diamonds she thrust into her pocket, a handful of rubies into her dress, and the third of pearls she was about to hide in her apron when she saw the stone rolling to close to the mouth of the cave and shut her in. Forgetting everything but the dreadful danger of being buried alive in the cave, she pushed past the stone and escaped just as it bumped into place, for the Fete Dieu service was over.

Now only she remembered her dear little child shut in the cave with the terrible serpent. Uttering a sharp cry, she flung the diamonds and rubies and pearls on the grass like hailstones, and wringing her hands ran down the hill to the village below.

Pierre was still at the gate when she went past. "Go tell the priest, Marie," he said, as if he knew all about her trouble.

"That I will," she said, rushing on, but when the priest heard her story he shook his head and looked very grave, as if nothing could be done.

The village people were all agog. A thing so serious as this had never happened among them before, and it showed well that one should be contented to let other people's caves and jewels alone.

Suddenly the priest made them a sign to stop their chattering. "Come with me," he said. "We will go to the cave and pick up every jewel that the child's mother has scattered."

The villagers could not but approve this plan. They followed him up the hillside to the cave, looking under every grass blade and flower bed for the beautiful scattered jewels, and soon, because their eyes were so bright and they were so in earnest, they picked up every scattered gem and bit of gold, which they put in the priest's hand. Poor Marie, weeping bitterly, tried to search also, but she looked through too many tears to see clearly, and her hands trembled so violently that had she found a diamond she could not have picked it up.

For a year, till the next Fete Dieu, the priest kept the treasure. Then he gave it to the baby's mother, telling her to take it to the cave and when the stone rolled back to go in and return it to the serpent. Very early that Fete Dieu day, carrying the serpent's treasure in a silk bag, she climbed toward the hill to the cave, sitting down to rest till she heard the bells in the village below ring; "Come to church. Come to church for the service of the Fete Dieu," when the stone slowly, slowly rolled from the cave entrance. Peering in, she saw her little child still sitting on the table and playing with his apple. The serpent lay coiled at the foot of the table. It seemed never to have gone back to its bed of gold and gems. Marie went in very softly. First she put back the handful of diamonds, then rubies and lastly the pearls. Next she turned toward her baby, and catching it to her breast with a glad little cry, ran out of the cave long before the stone rolled back to close it or the service of the Fete Dieu was over.

"Ah, then! You have recovered the best jewel in the cave, Marie, have you?" Pierre called out as she ran past his gate with the child in her arms. But Marie did not pause to answer.—Exchange.

The Famous White House Bouillon.

The recipe of this bouillon is one of the most carefully guarded of the kitchen secrets of the White House. Each steward bequeaths it to his successor, with the strictest injunctions to guard it carefully. This is the first time it has ever been published. It forms one of the most important features of the inaugural luncheons and is always served at state dinners and afternoon teas in the White House. On this account it may justly be said to have a fairly international reputation.

"Four pounds of juicy beef, a knuckle of veal, 2 small turnips, 2 carrots, a soup bunch, a small pod of red peppers, 2 small white onions, salt, 6 quarts of water. Boil six hours, then strain through a sieve. Let stand overnight and congeal. Skim off the grease, put into a kettle to heat and add sherry to taste."—New York Journal.

Good, but Not Intended.

Now and then a man gets off a good thing and does not know it. An instance is noted by Sir M. Grant Duff in his "Diary:"

We began to talk about the fog. "It was so bad," I said, "a week or two ago that I hear Farrar preached against it at St. Margaret's."

"It was at that church," my friend answered, "that a clergyman, denouncing Mr. Tooth, the ritualist, said, 'I will not name him, but his name is in everybody's mouth.' Then, seeing the smiles on the faces of his congregation, he turned scarlet."

The Earth's Shadow.

The earth has a shadow, but very few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognize it when they see it. Nevertheless, many of us have noticed on fine, cloudless evenings in summer shortly before sunset a rosy or pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun, with a bluish gray segment under it. As the sun sinks the arc rises until it attains the zenith and even passes it. This is the shadow of the earth.

Warding Off Jealousy.

Old Gotrocks (savagely)—What's that! You mean to tell me that you really love my daughter for herself alone?

Young Hardup (tremulously)—Y-yes, sir, but I think I could learn to l-love you, t-too, sir, in t-t-time, sir.—Vanity Fair.

AT FURBER'S CAMP.

"What! Take Bessie away? What d'ye mean?"

"Just what I said," replied the lawyer coolly. "Sit down, Mr. Morrissey, and listen to what I have to say. Eighteen years ago George Chadwick, bookkeeper for a large importing firm in New York city, married a young lady of his acquaintance. Chadwick was of a jealous disposition, hasty and hot tempered, and after two years of stormy wedded life his wife fled from him, taking with her their year old child. Chadwick made no effort to trace them, devoted himself to his business, was admitted to the firm and by perseverance and shrewdness amassed a large fortune. Four years ago he died and left a will bequeathing everything he possessed to his child if living. If not found in five years, his entire property was to revert to numerous charitable organizations. I was appointed executor. I employed detectives, who traced Mrs. Chadwick and her child to the west, where she had gone with the evident intention of seeking a home with her brother, who owned a ranch in Colorado. All trace of her was lost after reaching Julesburg until the past month, when it was discovered that the mother was dead and the child living with a miner at Furber's Camp named Morrissey—yourself—and regarded as his daughter. I have come to you to claim that child and take her to her proper home."

"And if she does not choose to go," asked Morrissey hoarsely, "what then?"

"Then I shall invoke the aid of the law. And as the young lady is not yet of age she shall be compelled to accompany me," replied Hadley.

"Law, law!" cried Dan passionately. "Remember, yer not in th' east now. We know no law but th' law of right, and if Bessie's says thet she stays, by ——, she stays."

The speakers were interrupted by the opening of the door from the adjoining room, and Bessie, pale as death, crossed to where Morrissey sat, and, placing her arm affectionately around the old man's neck, said: "Dad, I heard all. You are the only parent I ever knew. You have been kinder to me than it appears my real father possibly could be. My place is here with you, and here I shall stay."

"Bessie," said Dan tenderly, with moistened eyes, "I promised yer dyin mother I'd be a father to ye, and I've done my best. Me and Stenzel—him thet you know as Dutchy—was ranchin down near th' Platte when we found you two one evenin, she layin senseless and dyin and ye a babby at her breast. We carried ye to our shanty, and she died thet night. But afore she died she made me swear thet I'd bring ye up as my own daughter. She told me yer name was Bessie, but wouldn't tell th' last name, and she gave me some papers thet I promised not to tech till you were of age, and when I swore to keep my promises she died happy. We buried her on th' ranch, and afterward I came up into th' hills, where I've prospered. And now, Bessie, you know all."

"Yes, dad. And if my dear mother can look down and see us now, she knows you've kept your promise. As for you," said the girl scornfully to Hadley, "you ask me to give up dad, who has always loved—yes, worshiped me—and go east to live on the money of the man whose cruelty killed my mother. You have had my answer, sir. There is the door. Go!"

"And do you think that I shall accept that decision?" said the lawyer furiously. "What! To find you after four years' search and then give up a position of $10,000 a year as your guardian; to have Chadwick's money distributed among a lot of hypocritical psalm singers! You do not know Peter Hadley," sneeringly. "You belong to me by law, and I'll have you by fair means or foul."

"Be careful, Mr. Man," replied Morrissey threateningly. "Bessie has chosen fair and square atween us, and ye should 'bide by it. If ye try any foul business, ye'll find we hev a way here in the hills of settlin such things that might not be agree'ble to ye."

"Your threats do not frighten me, sir," the lawyer said, rising and preparing to depart. "You shall hear from me again, and sooner perhaps than you expect," and the door slammed behind him.

"I'm oneasy about thet feller, Bess," said Morrissey after the lawyer had gone. "I'll run down and let th' boys on th' o'mittee of safety know what's been goin on and give Mr. Hadley warnin to leave camp."

There was no doubt as to how the "boys" on the "committee of safety" felt about the matter. As Bill Brandt had said: "I 'fess up thet I see on'y one way to fix this thing c'rectly. Miss Bessie has spoke her piece and thet settles it. We've got to give this law jerker jest 24 hours to leave camp, and if he's here after thet any one es wants to speak to him'll hev to bring a letter."

The nods and expressions of approval from the rest of the committee showed that all were of the same mind.

Brandt, Stenzel and Morrissey were delegated to wait on Hadley and inform him of the committee's decision.

On inquiry at the Conglomerate it was ascertained that Hadley had concluded not to stay there overnight, but had purchased a horse and started up the mountain toward Morrissey's cabin.

The three committeemen stared blankly at each other, and then, as if with one impulse, hurried from the "hotel." They had not proceeded a hundred yards when there was a sound of rapidly approaching hoof beats, and a moment later a horseman flashed past bearing a burden on his arm. A momentary struggle and a feminine shriek of "Help!" left no doubt as to who the riders were. Hadley had kidnaped Bessie.

There was a hurried dash for horses, and in five minutes a dozen horsemen were in hot pursuit of the fugitives, Morrissey at their head, with a lariat around his waist.

Two hours later the horsemen returned, Bessie in Morrissey's arms.

The next issue of the Silver Creek Boomer contained an item reading as follows:

"There was a flare up over at Furber's last Wednesday night. A law slinging dude from the effete tried to steal Dan Morrissey's daughter Bess, but the boys corralled him before he got down the mountain, and in the storm that followed the tenderfoot got struck by lightning."

Any interested person that investigated would have discovered that the "lightning" had left a wide black mark around Hadley's neck.—Boston Post.

Domestic Use of Science.

"It is certainly wonderful how much science can do for us."

"Yes. Mrs. Frontrow has learned to hypnotize her baby, and she didn't miss a club meeting the whole week."—Chicago Record.

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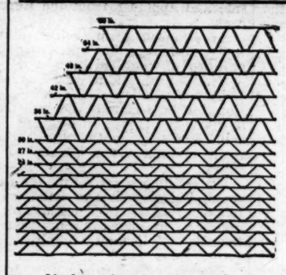

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On Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Children's Union Suits will be sold

At Cost.

Ladies' Capes and Jackets. Children's Jackets. Blankets and Comforts at Cost. Remnants of Brussells, Extra Super Carpets and Mattings.

A lot of Lace Curtains, one and two pair of a kind. Some extra nice things in this way, such as Irish Point, you can get at a Bargain.

Window Shades.

Just received a full line of Shades in various widths, colors and quality.

LACE CURTAIN STRETCHERS.

A. D. BROWN,

ja 22 tf No. 29 North Front Street.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Has finished taking stock and we find that we have done an unusually good year's work, and we take this opportunity to extend thanks to our many customers. We find that we have a very large stock on hand, which we wish to reduce. We would like to ask your attention and comparison to the following prices:

One yard wide Bleaching for 3½c per yard. Androscoggin Bleaching, 1 yard wide, 10 yards to each customer, 5½c—one week only. Fruit of the Loom for 6 cents. A lot of Brown Sheeting, 1 to 20 yards in piece, 2½c per yard by the piece. Monro Sea Island Sheeting 4½c per yard. Nice line of Dress Ginghams, good colors, good goods, at 5c per yard, worth 8c. A lot of Double-fold piece goods at 10c per yard. Heavy Winter Dress Goods. Will give 10 per cent. discount on my close cash prices.

A lot of pretty Braid and Gimp at 2c per yard. Dress Buttons 3c per dozen. Very pretty selection.

Pretty yard wide Percale, 5c per yard. Calico, 1,000 pieces just received, for the Spring trade, from 2½c to 5c per yard.

Table Oilcloth at 12c per yard this week.

Men's Heavy Weight Underwear, of which we are making a special sale. If you need any goods in this line please give ours a look.

We have a large stock of Ribbons, which we wish to reduce, and will sell for 2½c per yard next week. A lot worth from 5c to 10c extra. We have just received our new stock of Embroidery, which we bought at a very low price for cash. We will sell from 2c to 25c per yard. Lots of styles from which to select.

We have a big lot of Ladies' Hats to close out. Fine French shapes and flats, 25c.

Special sale of a lot of Jackets and Cloaks. Less than half price, from $1 up. Capes from 50c to $5.00.

Remember to bring your card with all cash purchases. We give away free a lot of valuable presents. For a $5.00 purchase a set of glass dishes or a dozen tumblers. For a $10 purchase we will have a photograph enlarged life size, for yourself or your friends.

We have more goods than we have ever had and we want your trade. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store for bargains in all lines. Front street, opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

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Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

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REMEMBER our guarantee to duplicate any order you send abroad. We will pay the freight.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 43—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8 43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.59 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.33 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.33 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.18 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.38 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.35 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.25 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.58 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 A. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.15 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 8.25 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.40 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.35 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11 29 A. M.; 5.35 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.12 A. M., arrive Latta 10.35 A. M., Dillon 10.44 A. M., Rowland 11.01 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.20 P. M., Latta 6.35 P. M., Pee Dee 7.00 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 10.25 A. M., Chadbourn 1.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 11.00 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M.; arrive Hub 6.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.18 P. M., Manning 5.41 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.17 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.40 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.00 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M.; 5.55 P. M Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 7.55 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.30 P. M., Hartsville —— P. M., Bennettsville 9.15 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.00 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.45 A. M. Bennettsville 7.10 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.00 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 4.45 P. M., Hartsville 2.15 P. M., Darlington 6.20 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9 15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.58 P. M., 11 15 P. M., arrive Selma 2.50 P. M., 12.01 P. M., Smithfield 3.08 P. M. Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.00 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.01 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 9.40 P. M., Dunn 12.39 P. M., Smithfield 1 43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 10.55 P. M., arrive Wilson 1.08 P. M., 11.20 A. M.

Manchester & Augusta R. R. trains leave Sumter 4.38 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M. arrive Denmark 9.12 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.17 P. M., Creston 5.13 P. M., Sumter 6.03 P. M. Daily.

Fregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 A. M., arrives Fregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Fregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrives Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.25 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 2.30 P. M., arrive 4.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

*Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

AIR LINE LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:18 P. M., Pembroke 5:32 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M.; Laurinburg 6:32 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:45 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:30 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A.M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:32 A. M., Raleigh 11:18 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:21 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:15 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 5:50 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 3:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 6:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 12 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

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New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 21
ONEIDA.....

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN MONDAY, FEB. SIXTH.

Senate's Decision in the Matter of the Paris Peace Treaty—Opposition Made No Objection.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate consumed forty-five minutes in executive session in arriving at a decision to vote on the peace treaty. As soon as the doors were closed and the public excluded, Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took the floor and announced that he was authorized by the committee to accept the proposition made in the executive session by Senator Gorman yesterday, to vote on the treaty in ten days. He, therefore, asked for unanimous consent that the vote should be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, February 6th, saying that exactly ten legislative days would intervene between this time and that. He intimated that if there were any objection sto this date he would like to hear them, but none was heard and the hour and day were unanimously agreed to. The remainder of the forty five minutes was spent in an exchange of questions and answers which are usually heard in executive sessions to fix a time to vote and in making sure that all understood the fact. There was also an agreement that the Senate should go into executive session each day between this time and February sixth for the discussion of the treaty Authority was also given for making the announcement of the agreement public.

The opposing Senators made no objection to the date, neither suggesting an earlier nor a later one.

In speaking of the treaty Mr. Davis said: "If we should fail to make good our opportunity thus providentially presented, we need expect no favors from Europe in regaining a foothold in the Eastern markets. We need count upon no display of friendship from Europe in this or any other matter. The European powers were profoundly jealous of the United States, and the Senator declared that it was a fact that we had not had one friend on the continent in our recent struggle with Spain or in our efforts to secure peace favorable to this country. He intimated that but for Great Britain's attitude there would have been intervention by the continental powers. In this connection he referred to the newspaper reports from London accrediting him with an expression favorable to to an alliance of the United States with Great Britain and Japan. He had, he said, never advocated such an alliance for the present, but he would not say that the time might not come when such an alliance would be both wise and necessary for the preservation of our rights and prestige. He believed if the Americans held the Philippines international trouble would be avoided, but if the contrary course should be pursued he was most apprehensive of the results.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

Naval Personnel Bill Reported—Senator Bacon's Filipino Resolution—Executive Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—At the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate, Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Naval Personel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. The committee added a number of amendments.

Senator Chandler, New Hampshire, introduced a bill, temporarily creating the office of admiral of the navy. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Senate bill providing for the erection of a building in this city for the Department of Justice, at a cost of $1,000,000, was passed.

A bill was passed amending an act in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods by extending the privileges of the first section to the sub-port of Miami, Fla.

The Senate then, at 12.05 P. M., on motion of Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee, went into executive session, and at 1.40 P. M. resumed business in open session.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice that on Saturday he would call up his resolution declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent, and ask a vote thereon.

Senator Fry, Maine, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, informed the Senate that he reserved the right to insist upon the further consideration of Senator Bacon's resolution behind closed doors.

On motion of Senator Davis the Senate then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into executive session.

At 3:40 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Senator Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain according to the terms of the treaty. The amendment has the endorsement of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Another Ballot for Senator—Quay Lacked Fourteen Votes of An Election.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 25.—For the first time since the voting for U. S. Senator began, every absentee was paired to-day, so that there was no vote lost. Every member of the Senate and House was either present and voting or paired.

The result of the seventh joint ballot resulted as follows: Quay, 104; Jenks, 79; Dalzell, 16; Stone, 7; Stewart, 8; Huff, 5; Irvin, 2; Rice, 2; Crow, 1; O. E. Smith, 1; Addener, 3; Frank M. Riter (Republican) 2. Total 234; necessary to a choice 118.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DENUNCIATION OF M'KINLEY'S POLICY

An Attack on the President By a Republican Member of the House.

IN DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL

Administration's Policy One of Evasion. Philippines Treaty Should Not Be Ratified—Their Independence Should Be Recognized.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—The House to-day resumed the debate on the Army Reorganization bill.

Mr. Gibson, Republican, Tennessee, was the first speaker. He advocated the passage of the Hull bill.

Mr. Johnson, Republican, Indiana, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. As he arose the Democrats applauded and members squared themselves around in anticipation of some sensational utterance.

"While the President in the presence of what he may conceive to be a popular demand," he began, "is hurrying the army and navy across the seas to inflict upon an alien people a government against their will, I propose fearlessly, without regard to its effect upon my personal fortunes, to make a plea for liberty and an argument against the perpetration of injustice."

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson. "Those who failed to rush forward in support of the schemes of the imperialists were being denounced here and in the public press as 'Spaniards' and men who failed in their duty. His answer was that if the Chief Executive would break his silence and openly state that we did not propose to enslave the people of the Philippines the present strained relations in the islands would cease, those who were but yesterday our allies would return to their homes, and there would be no necessity for this proposed increase in the standing army. No, this would not be done. What meant this hasty disavowal of Senator Foraker's statement that the administration had no intention of holding the islands permanently? If the administration does not mean to hold the Philippines what meant this clamor of the administration press? Why had the President's commissioners demanded the absolute cession of the islands instead of simply demanding their evacuation, as they did in the case of Cuba? Why did not Senator Davis, who was in charge of the treaty in the Senate, agree to allow the passage of a resolution disavowing the government's purpose to hold the islands permanently? These were patent facts which could not be dodged. They must be faced squarely. Everything pointed in one direction—the purpose to annex the Philippines."

Continuing, he drew a parallel between our revolutionary struggle and the struggle the Philippines made for independence. He argued that to-day they had a stable government, republican in form, a president, a vice president, and a congress, the whole founded upon the free consent of the governed. To attempt to subvert that government, he charged, would be an "unspeakable crime that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every free-born American."

McKinley Bows to Public Opinion.

"If William McKinley ever changes his policy regarding the Philippines," he declared in stentorian tones, "he will bend to the weight of public opinion, to which he bows, right or wrong." This utterance raised a storm of applause from the Democratic side. Mr. Johnson requested that such interruptions cease, as they took up his time. Several times before he had made a similar request.

"I should imagine the gentleman could tolerate Democratic applause," interrupted Mr. Henderson, Republican, Iowa.

"The gentleman can always tolerate the applause of honest men, no matter when it comes," replied Mr. Johnson quickly. As the applause which greeted this rejoinder died away he added: "And he can also tolerate the narrow censure of those of his own party, as he has done frequently in the past. He has never been so well satisfied with himself as when his narrow colleagues were crying him down. I pride myself, Mr. Speaker," he continued, drawing himself up to his full height, "that I have broadened since I entered public life. My party is a means not an end with me and when I believe my party is wrong nothing can make me abate my independent convictions." (Great Democratic applause).

Denounced the President's Course.

Proceeding he denounced the President's policy as a "policy of evasion" and charged that his supporters were conjuring up spectres to drive in the opposition. If we set the example and withdraw, recognizing the independence of the Filipinos, others would do likewise. But if other countries did pounce down upon the islands, let them do it. We were not expressly or impliedly responsible. If there was to be an European war let us, in God's name, keep out of it. The cry went up "Ratify the treaty and stop the war." The President arogated to himself the right to speak for seventy million people. "I thank God," shouted Mr. Johnson, "for the spirit of independence in the Senate of the United States, irrespective of party." Bryan never made a greater blunder than when he said the treaty should be ratified and our policy determined afterward. Andrew Carnegie was nearer right, but he said the treaty should be fought in the dark, not the open. I say we should fight it from start to finish. Public sentiment should be aroused. It is being aroused, as evidenced by the great public meetings in New York and Philadelphia, and my word for it, it will not be many months before the tide of public sentiment, which the President vainly imagines is now carrying him to a second term, will recede and leave him high and dry. The voice of the people will rebuke the spirit of commerce which has supplanted the spirit of liberty.

If the Treaty Is Ratified

without being coupled with a resolution declaring for the ultimate independence of the islands, it will be the death knell of all our efforts to stop the torrent. He would vote for a bill to reorganize the army, but before God he would never vote for a standing army of 100,000 men, whose ultimate object was to establish a colonial system.

"If I were in the Senate," he said, "I would rot in my seat first. I would scorn the demands of a State Legislature and the clamor of the press. I would not let them malign my character and misinterpret my motives, but I would never swerve from what I believed to be right."

Mr. Johnson next referred to the part Great Britain had taken in inducing the United States to enter into controversies of the Far East, and of the manner in which British assistance was being given to the "iniquitous policy of William McKinley."

Let There Be a New Treaty.

he pleaded vehemently. Let it not give twenty millions for a cession of the Philippines to the United States, but let it provide unequivocally that Spain withdraw from the Philippines and give to the Filipinos the inestimable blessings of liberty. This old world policy meant constant war and rumors of war, the hurrying of ships, the concentrating of great forces of armed men, the glistening of bayonets and sabers, the fitting out of vast expeditions of transports, the building of great dock yards, the embarking on a course like that of England, which had embroiled it in war uninterruptedly for one hundred years.

The Indiana member now turned to the "cost of expansion." He detailed the cost of the war and the estimates of $145,000,000 for the military establishment and $45,000,000 for the naval establishment for the next fiscal year. It showed, he said, that our war budget exceeded that of the great military powers of the world. It was within three millions of the cost of Great Britain's vast establishment, by which she ruled her colonial empire; it was more than the war budget of Germany; more than that of France or any other nation on the face of the globe And this was to realize "the wild dream of expansion."

Mr. Johnson's time was twice extended, Democratic members of the Military Committee yielding their time to him.

"The Monroe doctine," he declared, "would vanish with the annexation of the Philippines. If we reached out into the other hemisphere we could not with propriety resist aggression on this."

In concluding, Mr. Johnson said that the cup of

Our National Humiliation

was filled to overflowing, and, closing, said: "We have witnessed the splendid achievements of our soldiers and sailors and have inspired in the old world a feeling of respect. This country, the beacon light of liberty, this locked and intrenched continent, this proud and erect nation, which never in its history was obliged to ask a favor of any other country on earth, now depends upon the intervention of England to keep other powers off its back. We have become a miserable mendicant, dependent upon the mother country. We are compelled to abandon the cardinal principal of protection and submit to the 'open door' policy"—

At this point the gavel fell and Mr. Johnson said he would not trespass further upon the time of the other side, though he was urged to go on. "I thank the other side," said he, "for the opportunity to be heard, which I could not obtain from this side." There was a whirlwind of applause when Mr. Johnson took his seat, and many Democrats crowded up the aisle to congratulate him.

Doliver, of Iowa, in Reply.

When Mr. Doliver, of Iowa, rose to reply there was an outburst of applause on the Republican side. Almost every seat on the floor by this time was occupied and the galleries were packed to the doors. He had never heard the epithet "Spaniard" applied to the gentleman from Indiana or any other member of the floor and if the gentleman deserved the title he must get it from some other tongue than his.

"I am not here to speak for the administration," he continued, "I belong to the humble ranks of my party and have not been in the White House since the war with Spain began."

But I might resent the statement that our President, so accessible, is "intrenched in the White House." He is intrenched in the White House in the higher and better sense and as securely as the gentleman from Indiana is intrenched in private life [laughter], brought there, as I believe, by his attacks and criticisms of the Republican party."

Ridicules Mr. Bailey.

He had hoped that Congress would approach this question in the larger, broader spirit in which the war had been entered upon. The war had brought all sections and parties together in a common cause. Now that it was over, the treaty signed and ready for ratification, it would seem that the same spirit should be preserved. But, on the contrary, the Congressional Record and the magazines were being filled with views more numerous and more varied than the islands we had captured from the enemy. He raised a laugh by an incidental reference to Mr. Bailey as "the leader of that portion of his party which would follow his leadership."

It was sorrowful and discouraging, he continued, that no sooner was the protocol signed, when the nation needed and the public safety demanded the support of all, that there arose thi bewildering confusion of tongues. If he supported the President last April he should have the grace now, in the troubles that had arisen to meet the situation with generous solicitude instead of anger and indignant protests. Almost alone in this capacity the President had begged and pleaded for time for a peaceable solution against those who were using their influence to inflame the passions of the hour against the resources of diplomacy.

Those who were then taking this side by the scruff of the neck and dragging us into the war," said he, "have much to learn of the ethics, if not the etiquette of statesmanship." (Great applause.)

The President Insulted

Mr. Dolliver said he had heard the President of the United States insulted twice on the floor of the House. Once last session by a member from the President's own State, (Mr. Lentz.) He had hoped that that insult would stand alone. To day he heard another, when the gentleman from Indiana asserted that the President slavishly followed public opinion, that he slavishly found out what the people wanted before he acted. Unintentionally, said Mr. Dolliver, the gentleman from Indiana had paid to William McKinley the tribute which a grateful country had lovingly placed on the grave of Abraham Lincoln—that he stood by the millions of his countrymen. The President was absolutely without responsibility for the Spanish war. The initial responsibility rested with Congress and the people.

Speaking of the passage of the War Revenue bill, he again criticised Mr. Bailey, who, he said, voted with his followers against the bill because the Ways and Means Committee would not vote $100,000,000 more. So, said he, he decided to vote against this bill and "feed the army on the chaff of politics, which the wind driveth away." [Laughter.]

Referring to the anti-expansion element, Mr. Dolliver characterized it as a "quaint combination of bewildered politicians and statesmen without constituencies who were now proposing to direct the affairs of the nation." Their arguments and ammunition were drawn, he said, from General Blanco himself.

Colloquy With Johnson.

A heated passage between Mr. Dolliver and Mr Johnson occurred when the latter asked if the administration believed in the forcible annexation of the Philippines.

Mr. Dolliver sharply answered that he did not speak for the President or the administration. When he added a glowing eulogy of the President, who admits the perplexities of the hour was pressing steadily forward with the inexorable course of human events, there was a long continue dap. plause, mingled with loud shouts of approval.

When Mr. Johnson persisted in asking for an answer to his question, Mr. Dolliver waved him aside, and amid another outburst of applause, declared that the crisis of the hour was due to "the almost treasonable utterances in this chamber and in the Senate chamber." There was some excuse for the rioters at Madrid, but none for those who at home joined in reviling their country and denouncing our peace commissioners for what they had done.

When Mr. Johnson again demanded to know if Mr. Dolliver advocated the forcible annexation of the Philippines he replied:

Dodging the Question.

"If I had my way I would take possession of the entire Philippines group and establish in Luzon a base of operations, from there scattering the beneficence of our institutions and holding that territory in trust for the civilization and advancement of the world."

"You have not answered the question," exclaimed Mr. Johnson. "Answer on your honor, I call upon you, to the American people."

"We have not yet come to that question, and when we do we will take care of it," responded Mr. Dolliver, amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side and applause from the Republicans.

Mr. Johnson made a five minutes reply, criticising the "glittering generalities" of what had been said.

Mr. Johnson said it was impossible to learn the policy of the administration, for, he declared, the gentleman at the White House enshrouded himself in mystery and the State Department maintains the silence of the grave.

Mr. Dolliver secured time for a final word, declaring that he had not intended to answer the questions of Mr. Johnson, but only to "show that my friend's intellectual faculties were growing obsolete."

The excitement subsided somewhat after Mr. Dolliver closed. He was followed by Mr. Lentz, Democrat, of Ohio, who opposed the bill. During his remarks he denied Mr. Dolliver's statement that he had insulted the President. He undertook to read statements in the Senate similar to those he had made, but Mr. Payne, Republican, of New York, who was in the chair, refused to allow him to do so, and Mr. Lentz was finally compelled to take his seat for declining to heed the Chair's warning. He was, however, soon allowed to proceed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lentz's remarks the committee rose, and at 5.10 P. M. the House took a recess until 8 P. M.

AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The State Department Will Not Notice the Communication from Agoncillo.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The presentation to the State Department yesterday of the communication from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative, as he styles himself, has not changed the attitude of the department toward him and there is not the slightest probability that he will be officially recognized by the President or the department. It is conceded that the document is cleverly phrased with the intention to put the United States government in the wrong in the estimation of the world and it is suspected from the half concealed arrogance of the demand of the purpose of our government in sending reinforcements to the Philippines that this communication may mark the adoption of a new line of policy by the insurgents in the Philippines. The first manifestation of this, in case it is decided to resort to open hostilities, probably will be the sudden departure of Agoncillo and his staff from Washington and from the limits of the United States.

No Advices From Manila.

There was an absence of advice from General Otis to day which led the officials at the War Department to the conclusion there has been no appreciable change in the conditions at Manila or Iloilo; and some satisfaction is felt in even that style of negative assurance that the impending trouble at Manila has been at least postponed.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Brown Cottons Advancing—Tone Strong and Tendency Upward.

By Telegrapn to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Business in cotton goods shows some improvement in volume. The tone is strong and tendency upward. Several lines of standard three-yard brown cottons advanced ¼c per yard. Re-orders for printed fabrics increasing and advances already noted well sustained. Bleached cottons firm but no dearer. Gingham fabrics are strong. Men's woolens still decidedly unsettled. Good orders recieved at low prices for new heavy weights. Silks strong and tendency of prices upward.

CONCERNING NATIONAL BANKS.

Favorable Report to Be Made on Representative Brosius' Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided by a vote of 7 to 4 to report the bill of Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited; for the establishment of national banks of small capital in towns of 3,000 and upwards; changing the tax on circulation to a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on capital. The measure is on the lines of recommendations made in the President's message.

WEST VIRGINIA CONTEST.

N. B. Scott Elected U. S. Senator in Joint Assembly of the Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 25.—Nathan B. Scott was elected United States Senator to-day in joint assembly. Scott received 48 votes, McGraw 46, and Goff one. Necessary to elect, forty eight. One seat in the Senate and one in the House were vacant. Hunt voted first for Blizzard and afterward changed to Scott. The announcement was received with the wildest applause.

The board of army officers designated by the Secretary of War to sit as a court martial in the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, met yesterday and began the trial.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. †

BIG ENTERPRISE IN HARNETT CO.

The Flourishing Town of Dunn—A New Bank—The Tobacco Industry.

For the past twelve months Mr. Jno. W. Hayes, of Petersburg, Va., civil engineer, has been locating a dam and canal at Smilfes Falls, on the Cape Fear river near Dunn. Progress on the work has been hindered by some obstacles now removed, and the work will be pushed to completion. Engineers and surveyors are now at work on the river. The enterprise is backed by a wealthy syndicate, which will develop one of the finest water powers in the State; the cost of construction alone will be more than a million dollars. When finished the power will be used to turn the machinery of several large cotton factories.

Harnett county is waking up—in her principal town, Dunn. There is to be a new bank. Mr. L. J. Best, together with associates in Dunn and elsewhere, are to build a handsome brick building and start this, the second tank in Dunn. Then we have two new furniture factories, each working forty hands. Both of these factories are now being built. But the longest stride Dunn has made is two tobacco warehouses and two prize houses. Messrs. E. F. Young, M. T. Young, J. H. Ballance, Dr. M. W. Harper, J. L. Hines, J. W. Lane, D. H. Hood and others are building one warehouse and prize house, while the other warehouse with its prize-house is being built by Messrs. J. L. Thompson, R. G. Taylor, J. J. Wade, J. D. Barnes, G. K. Grantham, P. T. Massengill, J. A. Taylor, Joel G Layton, Jr., L. J. Best, O. P. Shell and others. Both companies are strong, and have the subscriptions ready in hand. A big acreage of tobacco will be put in this year, as those who planted last year made money.

Dunn was never a slow town, but she is stepping out now at a pace that but few towns can keep up with

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—350 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 5 barrels tar.

W., C. & A. Railroad—268 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 149 barrels tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—16 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 62 barrels rosin, 53 barrels tar, 42 barrels crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—11 bales cotton, 15 casks spirits turpentine, 185 barrels rosin, 38 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—70 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine.

Total—Cotton, 715 bales; spirits turpentine, 41 casks; rosin, 247 barrels; tar, 245 barrels; crude turpentine, 42 barrels.

WARM WIRELETS.

The British steamer Carrie, at Lisbon from Savannah, reports that on the voyage a fire broke out in the cargo, causing only slight damage.

A dispatch from Manila says that all Spanish troops and supplieds are now concentrated in the Visayas islands and Mindanao.

According to figures published in Madrid eighty thousand Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

The Planters' Bank at Kansas City, Mo., with a capital stock of $25,000 was closed by the State. The proprietors are under arrest. The bank has no visible assets, it is alleged.

The Senate of Alabama has passed a dispensary bill, authorizing each county and incorporated town or city in which the sale of liquor is not now prohibited to carry on in its name the business of buying and selling liquors.

JOHN E. COWELL

Personally in attendance at No. 11 South Front Street, where he will be pleased to serve all who are in need of a first class Hair Cut Shave or anything else in his line. ja 8

Coffee, Coffee.

199 Bags Coffee.
1700 Barrels Flour.
500 Bags Peanuts.
543 Barrels Molasses.
794 Bags Corn.
300 Bags Meal.
131 Barrels Sugar.
25 Bales Pee Dee Plaids.
20 Bales Rockingham Sheeting.

Also, Rice Straw, Hay, Canned Goods and all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE,

ja 21 tf

HORSES AND MULES.

Just received new load Horses and Mules. Among them some extra fine drivers, roadsters and mated teams. And a full line of general purpose and farm Horses and Mules. Can compete with any firm in quality and price.

L. W. BATES,

Market street between Second and Third.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT AS WELL AS

at The Unlucky Corner

Webb's Cream Corn,.....10c per can
Standard Tomatoes (3 lb can)..08c per can
London Layer Raisins.....10c per lb
Nice Peeled Peaches (3 lb can) 12 1-2c per can
The finest old Government Java Coffee (raw) in town.
The highest grades of Roasted Coffees on the market.
The best Tea for $1.00 in the city—Oolong or Gunpowder.
Buckwheat and Maple Syrup.

S. W. SANDERS.

ja 20 tf

TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Good office apartments in the Y. M. C. A. building fronting Grace street; rooms formerly occupied by the C. F. T. Company. Apply to Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. ja 26 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Marchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 23 tf

Subscribe Now—The tenth Series in the Clarendon Saving and Loan Association will open Saturday, January 7th, 1899. Subscription to same can now be made by applying to S. P. Collier, Secretary, 17 Princess street. D. C. Love President. su de 11 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. O Ellis. 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 214 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Christmas comes but once a year. Why not give us a share. Our line of fancy goods is fresh and reliable. Prompt returns of all consigned goods. Love & Flynn. de 20 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, Field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

New Spring Goods

ARE ALREADY ON EXHIBITION AT

Johnson & Fore's Store.

SUCH AS

Embroideries, White Goods, Ribbons and Laces.

THEY ARE ALSO SHOWING A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF WASH FABRICS. MANY THINGS ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.

Be sure to examine

THEIR STOCK OF

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

ja 24 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JANUARY 19TH, 1899.

To all whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, purchasers of the property, rights and franchises of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that the same was purchased for and on behalf of a corporation under the name of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company, created pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, and that the first meeting of the stockholders of said Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company will be held in the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Saturday the fourth day of February, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

H. WALTERS,
B. F. NEWCOMER,
For Themselves and Associates, Purchasers.
ja 20 td

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese,

New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

New White Goods.

Plaid Muslins, Nainsooks and the rest of the White Goods family make their New Year's bow this week. In greater array than ever before these snowy fabrics come, just in time to join in the January sales movement. Come this week and we will introduce you to the littlest prices you ever knew for worthy fabrics.

This Week's Feature

OF THE LINEN SALE is the offering of a lot of Damask Towels of fine quality. Like almost all our Linens, they are Linen—nothing else. Some are plain white; some have colored borders—fast colored. The size is 20x39 inches. The value is 45c The selling price is Twenty-nine cents each.

Knit Underwear.

Prices drop a quarter to a third from last week's figures. Won't be caught with too many of the finer grades on hand at the end of the season. The folks with Underwear wants to fill can save money because of a long-delayed Winter. These hints of goods and prices.

See our line of 50c Taffeta Silks.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

9-4 Hemmed, only..... 45c
10-4 Hemmed, only..... 60c
10-4 Hemstitched, only..... 75c
Pillow Cases,..... ....10, 12 1-2, 15c

We are sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Paper Patterns.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Tailor-made Suits—black, navy and brown—Jacket satin lined, Special, $8.00. ja 22 tf

The Long and Short

OF IT. WHEN IT COMES TO FITTING A MAN, THERE ARE NO TWO MEN ALIKE IN FORM. THEREFORE AN ARTIST IS NECESSARY. WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE IN QUALITY, STYLE, FIT, WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, AND GIVE STYLE TO THE POOREST FORM.

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO SEE OUR LINE OF **SUITING AND TROUSERING** BEFORE BUYING.

OUR LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS IS STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE.

M. H. CURRAN,

ja 15 tf 107 Princess street.

REHDER'S.

OVERCOATS for Men, Boys and Children,	Price	$1.75 and upwards
CAPES, a very nice assortment to select from,	Price	48c and up.
JACKETS of all kinds, styles and designs,	Price	$1.98 and up.
A nice line of MACKINTOSHES of all sizes,	Price	$1.50 and up
RUBBER SHOES, all styles, shapes and quality,	Price	25c and up.

BLANKETS, 29c and up.
COMFORTS, 39c and up.

Bargains in Clothing, Underwear, Shoes, Dress Goods, etc.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

Bell 'Phone 118, Inter-State 'Phone 218.

☞ Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. Beautiful Pictures given away. Ask for punch card. ja 12 tf

A Family That Lives To Eat

or one that eats to live, all want good appetizing and wholesome food. They can always find it in our high grade stock of Groceries. In addition to our other choice edibles, we carry the celebrated Gold Band Hams and Bacon, 12c per pound, and the fine large fat Mackerel at 10, 15 and 18 cents, that we can send you, would tempt the appetite of an invalid these cold mornings.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

R. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

ja 25 tf

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1.....	...a week for 5 years you will have.....	$ 266
$ 2.....	" " " " " "	$ 532
$ 3.....	" " " " " "	$ 798
$ 4.....	" " " " " "	$1144
$ 5.....	" " " " " "	$1430
$10.....	" " " " " "	$2860
$15.....	" " " " " "	$4290
$ 1.....	" for 10 years	$ 527
$ 2.....	" " " "	$1074
$ 3.....	" " " "	$1911
$ 4.....	" " " "	$2548
$ 5.....	" " " "	$3185
$10.....	" " " "	$6370
$15.....	" " " "	$9555

de 28 tf

Christmas is Over Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 8 tf

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

Press Boy Wanted.

A boy who knows how to feed Job Presses and is willing to work six days in the week may secure employment by applying at the

ja 10 tf STAR OFFICE.